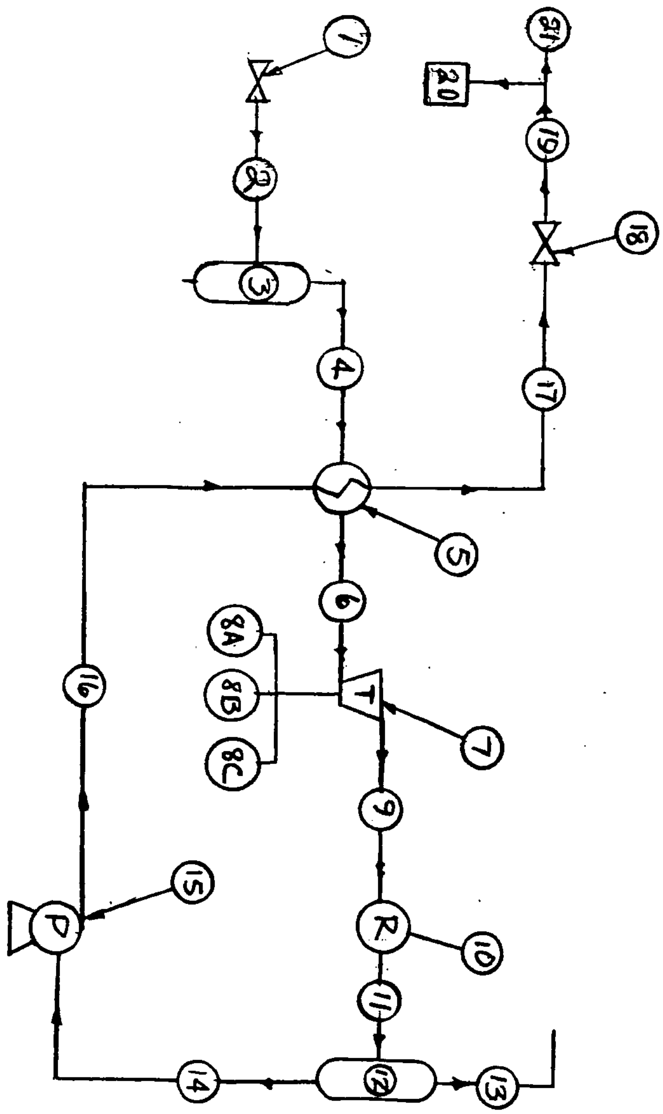

Figure 1

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Title: Method and Apparatus for Pressurizing A Gas
Attorney: Andrew D. Gathy
Sierra Patent Group, Ltd.

Figure 2

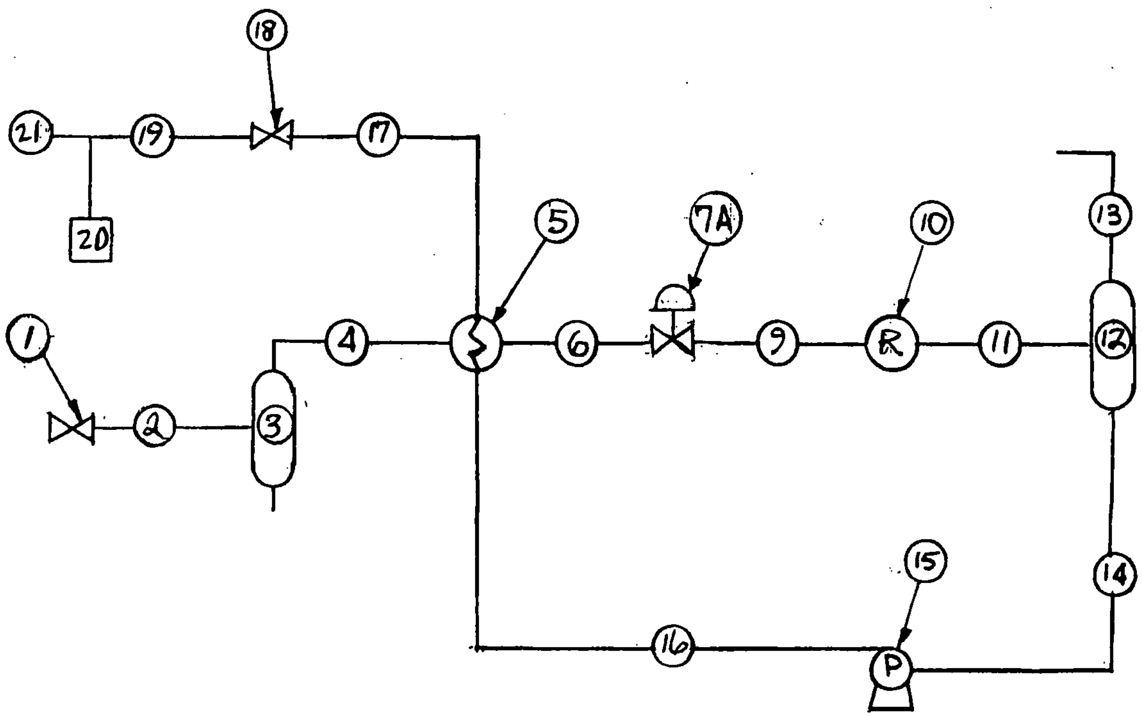

Figure 3

Illustrates, the Refrigeration energy recovery by the IC-LNG Process System, as a percent of the total liquefaction energy required verses various inlet natural gas pressures to the IC-LNG Process System, for developing charging pressures of 2,000 psig and 4,000 psig, when using the Turbo-Expander Device. Illustration figure is based on a natural gas flow rate to IC-LNG Process System of 80 mmscfd.

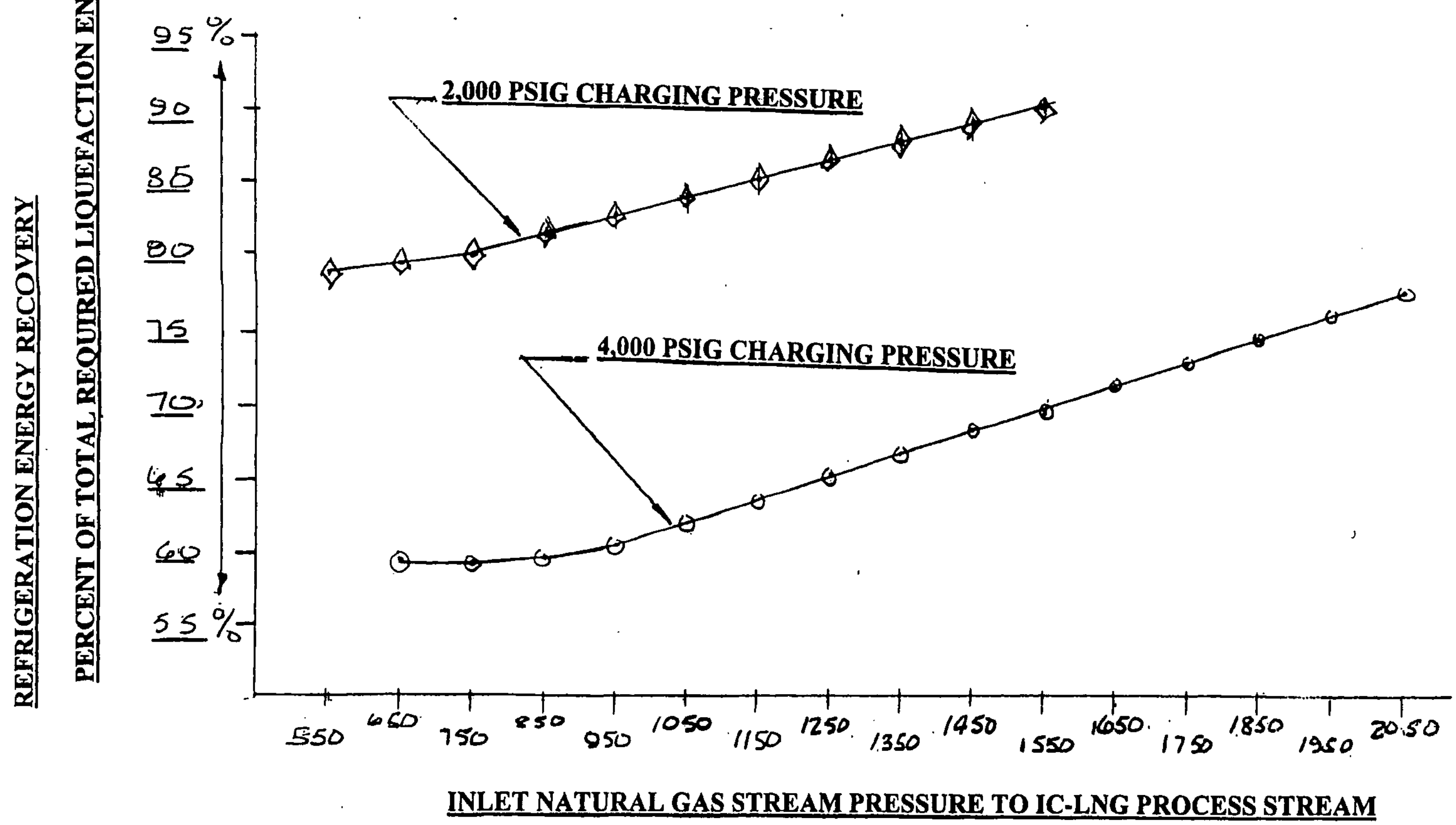

Figure 4

Illustrates, the difference in Horse Power required for a Gas Compressor System verses the IC-LNG Process System, using a Turbo-Expander Isentropic Expansion device to charge (pressurize) natural gas storage reservoir facilities and or storage containers to 2,000 psig. Illustration figure is based on a natural gas flow rate to the IC-LNG Process System of 80 mmscfd.

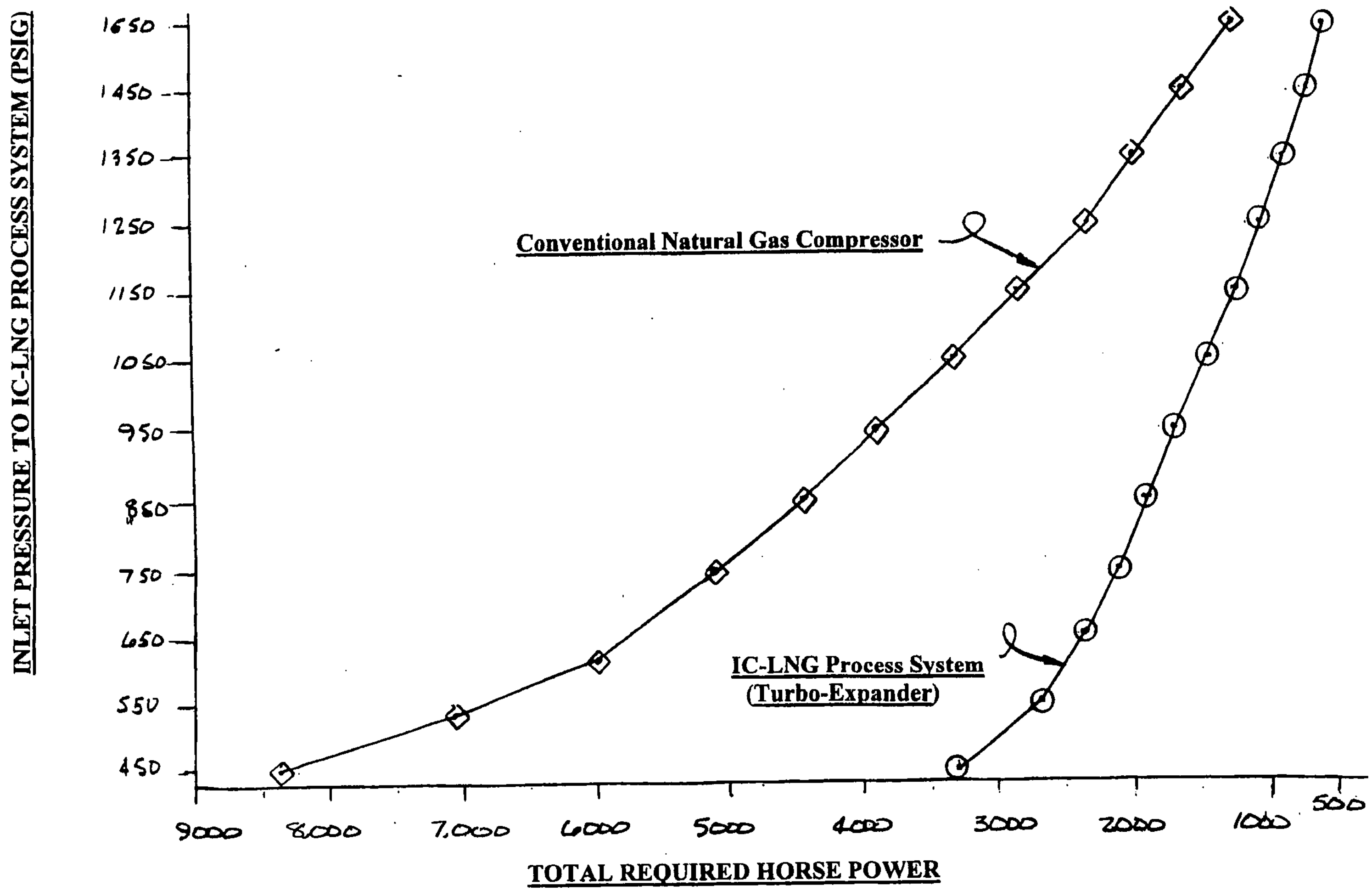

Figure 5

Illustrates, the difference in Horse Power required between a Gas Compressor System and the IC-LNG Process System, using a Joule-Thomson" Isenthalpic expansion valve to charge (pressurize) natural gas storage reservoir facilities and or storage container systems to 2,000 psig. Illustration figure is based on a natural gas flow rate to the IC-LNG Process System of 80 mmscfd.

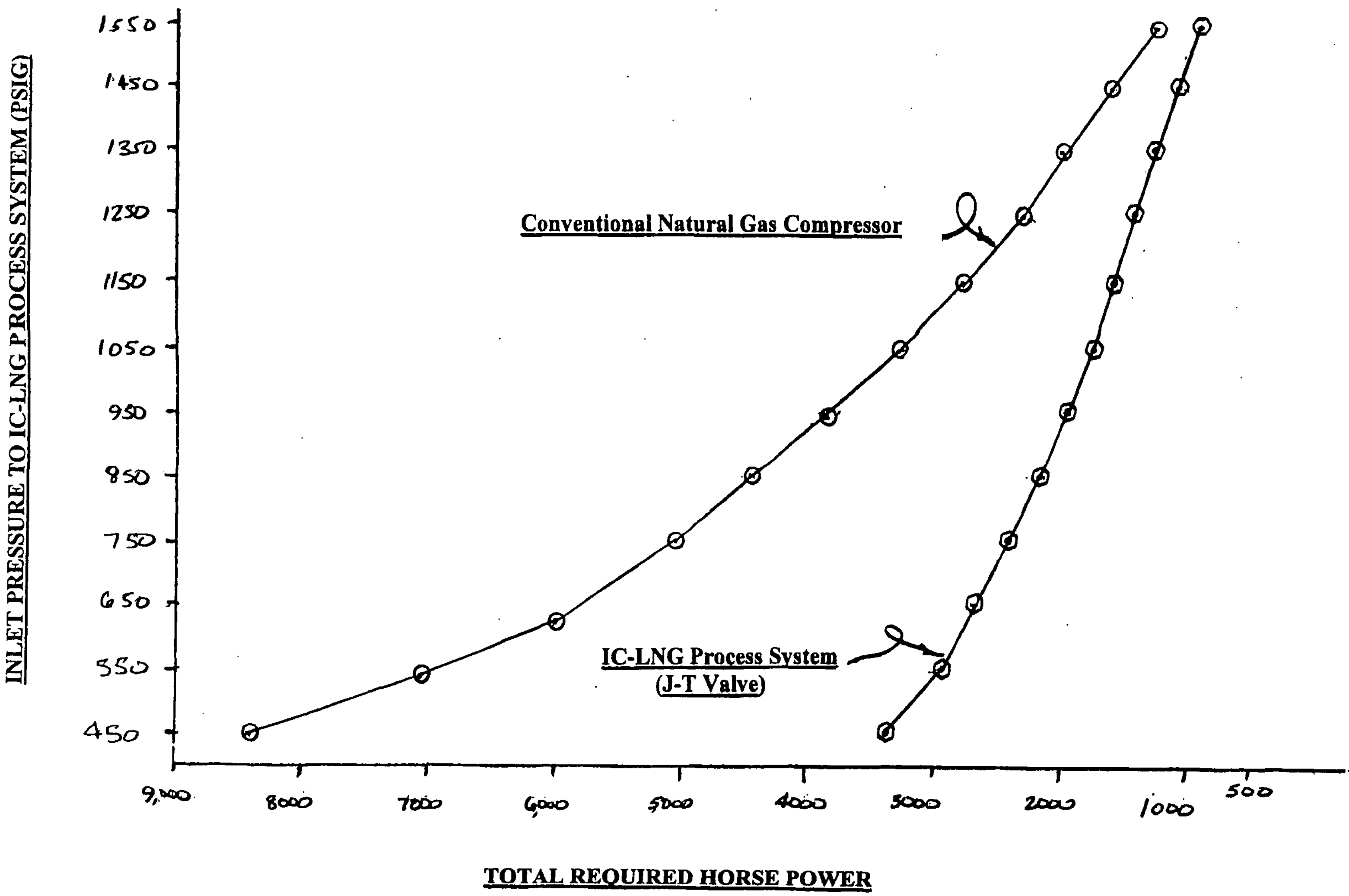

Figure 6

Illustrates, the difference in Horse Power requirements between a Gas Compressor System and the IC-LNG Turbo-Expander Process System to charge (pressurize) natural gas reservoir facilities and or storage container systems to 4,000 psig. Illustration figure is based on a natural gas flow rate to the IC-LNG Process System of 80 mmscfd.